



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

further condensation of newspaper editorials, would have made the study more authoritative and complete. However, within the limited scope which the authors have set for themselves they have produced a highly intensive study, judicial in tone and eminently thorough.

CHESTER W. WRIGHT.

Old Panama and Castilla del Oro. With maps and rare illustrations.

By Dr. C. L. C. ANDERSON, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. (Washington: The Sudwarth Company. 1911. Pp. xv, 559.)

THE imminent opening of the Panama Canal has recalled attention to the history of the isthmus which, because of the early recognition of its strategic importance, must always be considered apart from the rest of Central America. This book is offered with the following explanation: "Barring the monumental work by Bancroft, not in reach of the general reader, there is no book in English dealing fitly with the early history of the Panama region, nor in any language is this information given in a single volume" (p. xiii).

The author's intention being to supply this deficiency, it would be unfair to expect the presentation of new material. The bibliography comprehends practically all printed sources in Spanish, English, and French, and a large number of the most important and trustworthy modern accounts. Manuscript and periodical material has not, apparently, been utilized at all. The *Calendar of State Papers Colonial*, though particularly informative as to the privateers from Jamaica, has not been used as extensively as it should be in correction of Exquemelin's more picturesque but less accurate account. The writer's own knowledge of the geography of the isthmus has enabled him to conjecture its former topography with great probability of accuracy, and has made his descriptions of the character of the country lucid and valuable.

The narrative covers the chief events of the story of Panama from the discovery to the failure of the Darien Colony in 1700. In view of the narrow and crowded scope it is regrettable that four chapters should be devoted to Columbus's early life and first three voyages, which might have been dismissed in one, since the discovery of the isthmus was made only in the fourth voyage. Nor can the brief accounts of Drake's exploit in the harbor of Cadiz and the fate of the Armada be regarded as pertinent. The sixteenth century receives a disproportionate share of attention, four chapters only (out of a total of twenty-four) being allowed the seventeenth, and those dealing primarily not with the isthmus, but with the assailants of the isthmus—the English buccaneers and the Scotch in Darien. The book is really a history not of Spanish settlement in that region, but of a succession of adventures: first the *Conquistadores*, then the Freebooters.

In the supplementary title, a "narrative history" is promised, and to

narration the author has strictly adhered, seldom allowing himself comment or deduction. He has made no attempt to fill in the European background, which could hardly be included in the compass of a single volume, though without it, the course of events in Panama seems chaos indeed. If the space of this review permitted, there are a few statements of fact which might be challenged, but, in the main, the accuracy with which the writer has followed the best contemporary accounts must be admitted. The foot-notes are generally by way of elaboration rather than reference and quoted passages occur not unfrequently in both text and foot-notes without citation of author or work. The style is informal and generally clear, but dignity has been sacrificed in such expressions as the following: "The Christian priests got busy and baptised Comagre" (p. 163); "The horses and bloodhounds soon had the natives on the jump" (p. 198); "The walls of their brag fort demolished and made into concrete" (p. 12); "Another opportunity to get in the game presented itself" (p. 233). To these must be added the intransitive use of *locate*, *laying* for *lying*, and the surprising frequency of *like* for *as*.

The book is handsomely illustrated, but is very unwieldy by reason of heavy paper and over-generous margin. The custom of designating pages by means of figures is too ancient and honorable to be so lightly discarded.

MINOR NOTICES

A Survey of Constitutional Development in China. By Hawking L. Yen, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XL., no. 1.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1911, pp. 136.) A brief description of this monograph will serve the readers of this REVIEW better than any discussion of its author's views. He has arranged his matter with due relation to the prevailing ignorance of English readers on Chinese history, so that anyone interested in the subject might profitably begin a serious study of its institutions with this little work as an introduction. A true philosophy of government is ascribed by Dr. Yen to four schools existing about the time of the fifth century B. C., but it might be questioned whether two of these, corresponding roughly to the Epicurian and Sophist *credenda*, which arose after Confucius, are properly called political, even in its widest sense. However this may be, the Confucian idea prevailed after a brief reaction and has controlled the mind of China ever since. The pragmatism of Confucius evolved a theory of rule in accordance with examples furnished by nature. Heaven, earth, and man must operate together; the first two being constant factors, the last, ever changing in character, may govern well or ill according to his conformity with the others. The "Divinity that shapes our ends" is thought of by Confucius

only as one who "gives birth to millions of people and erects for them the king and teacher".

The structure of government approved by the sage, with its minute classifications under the ancient feudal system, is sufficiently outlined in the second chapter of this book. More interest will be awakened in the general reader by the chapter on public law. In this the author reveals the principles that underlie the famous *Spring and Autumn Annals*, a recondite work in which Confucius is supposed to have indicated his approval or disapprobation of the conduct of historical personages by a nice system of recording their acts in set terms. The *Annals* have been treated with scant courtesy by European critics, but when the rules of the game are understood it is a *tour de force* of historiography; its key is suggested by the classical commentators, but the nature of the work is here made plain to Western students as never before. The break-up of feudal China was followed by expansion and centralization under the Chin Dynasty, and this by a popular upheaval in 206 B. C. that brought in the house of Han, but after the restoration of order the influence of the Confucian system remained to control society and the state in Eastern Asia for twenty centuries. Dr. Yen's concluding chapter is a brief résumé of the movement in China for a written constitution, which, remote as it is in time from the fall of the Chow Dynasty, gains new significance to American observers when shown to be the first departure from an accepted tradition made in two thousand years of Chinese history.

F. W. WILLIAMS.

The Religious Life of Ancient Rome. A Study in the Development of Religious Consciousness from the Foundation of the City until the Death of Gregory the Great. By Jesse Benedict Carter. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911, pp. 270.) The eight chapters of this book represent substantially an equal number of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in January of last year. In them Professor Carter traces the development of Roman religion from its earliest manifestations among an agricultural and pastoral folk, through the successive stages of Etruscan, Greek, and Oriental influence, down to its conflict with Christianity; and he then continues the story through Pope Gregory's reign and the end of the sixth century. Naturally, when covering so long a period, the author could give only the main outlines, and it was inevitable that he should state somewhat dogmatically certain things as accepted truths, although in reality they are still under debate. However no one will quarrel with him over these matters, for his survey of his large field is interesting and suggestive; his book meets a real need, no such survey has hitherto been available. Furthermore Carter has shown much skill in selecting the significant features of an age or movement and in presenting these vividly; he has also appreciated the value of great personalities, and has wisely made his last five chapters

centre about Constantine, Julian, Ambrose, Augustine, Benedict, and Gregory, for whom he secures an added interest by the recital of many anecdotes. If it be urged that the anecdotal element is somewhat large in the later lectures, it is only fair to remember that these chapters were lectures for popular audiences, whose attention was certainly won and held at the time of their delivery, as is the reader's now.

It is gratifying to find Christianity treated as an integral part of the period under consideration and not as something apart. In reality our faith can only be properly regarded as an Oriental religion, which had to make its appeal side by side with other Eastern faiths. Its victory was one proof of its validity. Carter has managed this part of his book so skilfully—but with all honesty—that no fair-minded person can fail to approve his method.

There are, however, a few queries which inevitably arise. Is it wise to state so certainly that the Etruscans came out of Babylonia (p. 19)? Was Mithras so much the supreme opponent of Christianity in the third and fourth centuries (p. 120)? And did not the Isiac communities at least have a "Church" organization as well as the Mithraists and the Christians? Although Mithras apparently had more devotees in the third century than any other Oriental divinity, he was far from completely overshadowing Isis or the Great Mother, and in the pagan revival of the fourth century he hardly had the chief place. Indeed Mithraism, *pace* Harnack and his followers, was not the sole or the greatest opponent of Christianity when the final struggle came. Again Carter's statement (p. 93) with regard to the association of the *taurobolium* with Mithras is not clear. Yet these are comparatively small matters which do not seriously affect the real interest of the book.

CLIFFORD H. MOORE.

Quellen zur Geschichte des Papsttums und des Römischen Katholizismus. Von Dr. Carl Mirbt, Professor der Kirchengeschichte an der Universität Marburg. Dritte verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. (Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1911, pp. xxiv, 514.) An indication of the completeness of this "source book" on the history of the papacy may, perhaps, be found in the fact that after ten years' use so few changes have been deemed necessary. The second edition appeared in 1901 and consisted of 482 pages: this edition is increased by only 32 pages. The *format* of the book is, however, somewhat larger and the type smaller. Very few of the old texts have been omitted. No one will regret the ten which have been dropped. Some of them, such as the letter of John VIII. (no. 167) on the use of Slavic as a liturgical language, were of doubtful authenticity, and others of no general historical interest. One hundred and thirteen new texts have been added. These are unequally distributed among different epochs in the history of the papacy. For the early period there are several new extracts from the writings of Papias, Irenaeus, Hippolytus, Cyril of Alexandria, Augustine, etc., some con-

cial decrees of the synods of Illeberis, Arelate, and Nicaea, together with the Liberian Catalogue and the monastic rule of St. Benedict. A larger number of new documents have been added for the medieval period, dealing with the history of papal elections, the Carolingian Donations, the Eucharistic controversy, the Investiture struggle, and the conflict between the popes and the Hohenstaufen. There are few additions in the period between the Reformation and the beginning of the nineteenth century, the most notable, perhaps, being the Prophecy of Malachy. As might be expected, the largest number of new documents concern the current history of the papacy. These commence with the letter of Cardinal Rampolla (1900) on episcopal elections in Prussia, and end with the letter of Cardinal Merry del Val to Cardinal Kopp on the anti-modernist oath. In all there are twenty-eight of these documents. Among them are found the New Syllabus (1907), the Encyclical *Pascendi* on Modernism, and that on St. Charles Borromeo, to which is appended a list of documents dealing with the controversy to which this Encyclical gave rise in Germany. In the four supplementary sections there is much new material, especially on the "Los-von-Rom" movement in the Austrian Empire, and on some phases of the Modernist controversy in the church, the spirit of which is illustrated by extracts from the writings of Herman Schell, Joseph Schnitzer, George Tyrrel, and Alfred Loisy. It is unfortunate that a special list of texts from the Roman Breviary has been included, as these will have no value nor significance unless they are retained in the new edition of the Breviary which is now in course of publication. The work of revision has been done with painstaking thoroughness. Additional texts have been added to meet recent developments in the study of papal history; but in the choice of new as well as of old texts it is manifest that the author kept in mind pre-eminently the church in Germany and its relations with the papacy.

PATRICK J. HEALY.

A History of the British Constitution. By J. Howard B. Masterman, Vicar and Subdean of S. Michael's Collegiate Church, Coventry. (London, The Macmillan Company, 1912, pp. xiv, 291.) This little book has decided merits united with pronounced faults. In the brief compass of two hundred and eighty-four pages the author has condensed an unusual amount of information, most of it wisely selected and exceedingly worth while. Among other things, he presents a compendious account of the notable and complicated constitutional changes of recent years, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies; of some, indeed, that are still in the parturition stage. Moreover, he sets forth his facts in a lucid and agreeable style, illuminating them by sage and suggestive comments. On the other hand, he has indulged in a luxury which the writer of a short treatise cannot afford: he has a number of pages of political narrative interspersed with his exposition of the evolution of the

institutions with which he is properly concerned. The method employed by Maitland in his *Constitutional History of England*, except perhaps in the matter of proportion, should be the model for any book on this subject. Also, Mr. Masterman is guilty of over many slips and errors for one so obviously at home in most parts of the field. Of these a few may be indicated. The Witan did not exercise "appellate" jurisdiction in the modern sense of the term (p. 16); the Statute of Mortmain of 1279 did not prohibit all donations to the church but only required a royal license (p. 23); the hoary error should not be repeated that the Exchequer got its name from a checkered table-cloth (p. 32); Henry II. did not introduce scutage (p. 37); the court of 1178 was not, strictly speaking, the King's Bench (p. 40); it is by no means certain that Glanvil was the author of the *Tractatus* (p. 44); in medieval Latin *eligere* did not necessarily mean "to elect" (p. 45); peers began to be created by "Letters Patent" before the fifteenth century (p. 75); in discussing the Five Knights' Case, wrongly dated by the way, there is no indication that the practice recognized by the judges was condemned by the Petition of Right (p. 138); in a somewhat obscure paragraph the impeachment of Macclesfield in 1725 seems to be left out of account (p. 165); the Houses of Parliament were burned in 1834 not in 1837 (p. 175); George III.'s first attack of insanity did not occur in 1788 but in 1765 (p. 176); Convocation was revived in 1852 not 1861 (p. 281). The *post-nati* might well have seemed to Englishmen the *pest-nati*. A superfluous "s" adorns the name both of William Longchamp and Sir James Parke. Finally the reviewer would venture to register another, doubtless ineffectual, protest against the misuse of "claim" in the sense of "maintain" (pp. 6 and 8). It is to be hoped that this otherwise excellent little treatise may reach a second edition when these blemishes may be corrected.

A. L. C.

The Oak Book of Southampton of c. A. D. 1300. Transcribed and edited, with translation, introduction, notes, etc., by P. Studer, M.A., Professor in Hartley University College, Southampton. Volume II. *A Fourteenth Century Version of the Medieval Sea-Laws known as the Rolls of Oleron.* Also, *Supplement. . . . Notes on the Anglo-French Dialect of Southampton.* [Publications of the Southampton Record Society.] (Southampton, Cox and Sharland, 1911, pp. lxxi, 145; vii, 155.) The second volume of the *Oak Book* is almost as interesting and important as the first. It deals chiefly with the external politics of Southampton. Chapters v. and vi. give two tables of customs showing the commodities in which Southampton traded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Chapter vii. contains an elaborate list of the weights of various kinds of bread according to the price of corn, compiled for the use of the bailiffs who supervised the assize of bread. The first two folios of the assize are printed in full, the remainder in tabulated form.

The most valuable section of this part of the *Oak Book* is chapter ix., containing "a fourteenth century version of the Charter or Rolls of Oleron, the famous sea-laws of the Middle Ages". Few of the texts already published belong to so early a period as the fourteenth century, and "no where perhaps has the original been preserved so faithfully as in the *Oak Book*". The editor has collated the chief versions still extant to show the superiority of the Southampton text. This section of the *Book* had not even been identified till its title "*Ceo est la charte Doylyroun*" suggested to Professor Studer a connection with the Rolls of Oleron, which was verified later by careful examination and comparison. This led to a critical review of the entire question of the Rolls and their origin. He gives theories of Verwer, Pardessus, Twiss, and Kisselbach. He finds a number of interesting and important variations in the Southampton text, which are likely to aid in reconstructing the lost original of these Rolls. He accepts the view of Kisselbach that the Rolls of Oleron were originally "a compilation of customs observed by the mariners of the Gironde, especially those engaged in the wine trade". Thence they naturally found their way to England through the connection of the Plantagenets with Aquitaine. Just when this occurred is not known, but in the reign of Edward III. the Rolls had already acquired the status of laws in England. Each of the first twenty-four articles contains a mere statement of a custom and invariably ends with, "And this is the judgment in this case". The twenty-fifth article, found only in the Southampton text, reads more like an ordinance, or some other royal instrument, but ends as the others end. These Rolls had a wide circulation, and an intimate connection with Southampton as a centre of international trade.

C. T. WYCKOFF.

Ibrahim Pasha, Grand Vizir of Sulciman the Magnificent. By Hester Donaldson Jenkins, Ph.D., Former Professor of History in the American College for Girls, Constantinople. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XLVI., no. 2.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1911, pp. 123.) Miss Jenkins has chosen a subject which lacks neither historical nor romantic interest. Save for the sultan himself, Ibrahim Pasha may pass as the greatest figure in the most brilliant reign of Turkish history; and one might take his career as a classic example of the sudden elevations and abrupt downfalls so common in the lives of Oriental adventurers of genius. Starting as a slave, of Christian extraction, Ibrahim became the all-powerful favorite, chief minister, and *alter ego* of Sultan Suleiman. Pacificator of Egypt, victor at Mohács in 1526, besieger of Vienna in 1529, conqueror of Bagdad and Tabriz, negotiator of the first Franco-Turkish alliance and of the famous "capitulations" of 1535, Ibrahim certainly played a great rôle in the world. And then, in 1536, came the tragic ending—the murder, at the sultan's orders, of a servant whose head had been turned by power.

The author's account is broadly conceived, well written and never dull. Some years' residence in Constantinople gives the touch of personal experience to her discussion of Turkish character and customs, while it has also enabled her to make use of various Turkish chronicles and recent histories, a few of which have not been utilized by previous writers on this subject.

It can hardly be said, however, that Miss Jenkins has added appreciably to our knowledge of Ibrahim's life, over and above what may be gleaned from Hammer, Jorga, Ursu, Lamansky, and other well-known works. In fact she omits much that has previously been brought to light. The reader who turns to this book for a detailed and exhaustive account of all that can at present be known about Ibrahim, will hardly be satisfied. Moreover, the work suffers from inaccuracy and carelessness. The least that one can expect from a biography of a great minister is to learn the exact date of his ministry. After making Ibrahim a vizir from 1520 on (for which one would like to know the authority), Miss Jenkins appoints him Grand Vizir in 1522, while the correct date is almost certainly 1523, and she places his murder on March 6, 1536, instead of on the well-attested date, the 16th (21 Ramadan, A. H. 942). The already too lengthy list of *errata* might easily be doubled: *e. g.*, "Belgrad" (p. 90); "Roumelie" (p. 96); "Mohacz" (p. 61); "Cantimir" (p. 19 and *passim*); "Burg" (p. 121, Professor J. B. Bury). The bibliography might have been improved, if only through consulting that in the *Cambridge Modern History*.

R. H. LORD.

Bussy d'Amboise et Madame de Montsoreau, d'après des Documents Inédits. Par Léo Mouton, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Paris, Hachette et Cie, 1912, pp. vi, 358.) One regrets that the time and training of a former pupil of the École des Chartes and now a member of the staff of the Bibliothèque Nationale should have been expended upon so profitless a subject when the biographies of really important men, like Damville for example, are still unwritten. The author seems to have derived little from his modern masters and to have drunk too deeply of the waters of the romantic school. The book is a pale reflection of Prosper Mérimée. M. Mouton tells us in the introduction that d'Artagnan, Bussy d'Amboise, and La Dame de Montsoreau are "types"; that his labor has been "à chercher ce qu'il y a de vrai dans le récit de Dumas"; that as in "zootechnie" many generations are required to fix a type, so sixteenth-century France produced a typical form of mankind in Bussy d'Amboise. After that "la nature semble fatiguée"—there are no more Bussys. The first page opens with a "once upon a time" overture of the romantic novel and continues so to the end. There are descriptions of the face, figure, and attire of numerous gentlemen and ladies that remind one of Mrs. Elliot's *Romance of Old Court Life in France* (*e. g.*, the word-portrait of Crillon on p. 15). The very chapter

rubrics are salaciously "romantic"—"Une grossesse problématique—L'oncle influent—Le postscriptum d'une jolie nièce—Un ménage uni", etc. Bussy is cast in heroic mold throughout. In 1578, when Anjou's Flemish plans and Elizabeth's coquetry complicated the diplomacy of France and England Bussy is "tout-puissant". Yet Major Hume managed to write a capital work upon the *Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* and only mention him three times. As a study in the sources of Dumas the book may be of some interest, but as a serious contribution to history it is of little value.

J. W. T.

Historical Portraits, 1600–1700. The lives by H. B. Butler and C. R. L. Fletcher, the portraits chosen by Emery Walker, with an introduction by C. F. Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 325.) There is no student of seventeenth-century English history but will welcome the appearance of this interesting volume. It is true that the work of Lodge has been available in various forms for nearly a hundred years, and that many illustrated and extra-illustrated volumes like the Goupil Stuart series, Morley's *Cromwell*, the Oxford portraits, with lives of Vandyck and Lely, even such publications of the beauties of this court and that, with the portraits in illustrated magazines and art periodicals, have given us a tolerably full seventeenth-century gallery. Yet to have this collection of more than a hundred and thirty portraits in cheap and convenient form is a very desirable thing. Comparison with any publication but that of Lodge is virtually impossible, and it is interesting to observe the resemblances and differences. It is, of course, obvious that improved processes of reproduction give the present volume enormous superiority on the mechanical side. With regard to the relative literary tone and political bias one voice may speak for all. Of Cromwell's reputation Lodge wrote, "no flaming Whig pen has yet attempted to varnish it with eulogies—the fierceness of democracy has not furnished a single champion to bedaub it with coarse and plain-spoken praise". "Of his lofty aims and disinterestedness", say the present editors, "there can be no doubt. . . . Whatever his failings and mistakes, he was a man of great purpose and great mind, above all of a great spirit, which refused to believe that there was any task which an England re-inspired by Puritanism was incapable of fulfilling."

With regard to the individuals selected for such a commemoration as this there may, of course, be as many opinions as there are men to voice them. On the whole there are fewer women and more commoners than in Lodge, and the proportion of non-courtly, non-military, and non-official elements is so large that while it detracts from picturesqueness it adds to the interest. In those numerous cases where the same individual finds place in Lodge a different portrait seems to have been generally chosen. The introduction is excellent, the sketches usually good. But the arrangement, so far as a layman can judge, seems rather hopeless.

Neither exactly logical nor precisely chronological, it seems a not very successful compromise between the two. Moreover it is a grave error of judgment not to provide such a volume as this with at least an alphabetical list of portraits, if not an index. The one serious criticism which can be levelled against it is that it is so difficult to discover whether a particular individual's likeness is to be found here, and, if so, where it is.

W. C. A.

Cardinal de Retz, 1613-1679. By David Ogg. (London, Methuen and Company, 1912, pp. xi, 282.) This is the first biography of de Retz to appear in English. The author evidently wrote it while he was still an undergraduate at Oxford. His courage, in attacking a subject of peculiar difficulty at such a tender age, is to be commended. He has not aimed to be exhaustive, but he has made some use of the sources, both printed and unprinted, and has managed to throw fresh light upon one episode at least of the cardinal's career—namely, his supposed visit to England in 1660.

The book reveals the faults to be expected in an undergraduate essay made over for popular use. It is too slight for the close student and it takes too much for granted to satisfy the casual reader. In his chapters on the Fronde the author might well have sacrificed some of his details to make place for a brief, clear analysis of the movement as a whole. It would have served to explain some statements which, as they stand, are misleading—for instance, when he speaks of the “representative character” of the *Chambre de Saint Louis* and of its giving “a constitutional sanction to the parliamentary opposition” (p. 27). His estimate of de Retz himself lacks precision and consistency. We are advised at the outset that he was one of those “who in an irresponsible way were profiting by the universal disorder” (p. 53), but are subsequently informed that he was the “first practical exponent” of “the political ideals of the Revolution of 1789” (p. 251). These two statements are hardly compatible. They leave us, at the end, still groping for a final judgment.

In an appendix, the author discusses his sources and furnishes a useful list of the most valuable monographs upon his subject.

CONYERS READ.

Four Phases of American Development: Federalism—Democracy—Imperialism—Expansion. By John Bassett Moore, LL.D., Professor of International Law, Columbia University. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1912, pp. 218.) Professor Moore's volume contains the lectures given on the Schouler Foundation at the Johns Hopkins University in April, 1911, treating of American history under four selected aspects. Of the four chapters, the first two on Federalism and Democracy cover familiar ground from the customary point of view, throwing a little more than the usual emphasis, perhaps, on legal and international generalizations. The third chapter, under the heading Imperialism,

describes the extension and exaltation of central authority which began during the Civil War and has continued ever since. Apparently the author seems to mean by the term imperialism a process which most writers would hesitate so to characterize. Imperialism has always carried with it a connotation of despotic power if not of actual usurpation, and to apply the term to the necessary, apparently inevitable, assumption of control by the general government over matters which are beyond the control of any state or group of states is an innovation. In the last chapter, on Expansion, Professor Moore is at his best, dealing in authoritative and penetrating style with the history of American territorial expansion. Having shown how ludicrously we acted in suddenly discovering our status as a "world-power" in 1899, he comments destructively on our complacent assumption that we are in unique degree a peace-loving people. In fact, he concludes, history shows that the countries where universal military service prevails are less likely to rush into war than those where the people know nothing of the real significance of fighting.

In lectures of this sort, the author is almost certain to make generalizations with which a reader might be inclined to take issue. In the first chapter for instance the unqualified statement is made that the Revolution was directed against the English commercial regulations, and the Constitution is represented as the matured plan of the "American People". The most striking feature is perhaps the treatment of the Civil War, for which the Confederate name "War Between the States" is used. Ascribing the trouble to the abolitionists, whose abuse forced the South to take defensive measures, Professor Moore describes the slavery controversy as a "contest, upon the fair settlement of which any three intelligent and disinterested men, whose minds were not biased by partisanship, should have been able to agree in half an hour". Such a recrudescence of the views of Stephen A. Douglas and Henry Clay is rather startling in a book which professes to analyze "causative facts", and it is not likely to command general assent.

T. C. SMITH.

The Prehistoric Men of Kentucky: a History of what is known of their Lives and Habits, together with a Description of their Implements and other Relics and of the Tumuli which have earned for them the Designation of Mound Builders. By Colonel Bennett H. Young. [Filion Club Publications, no. 25.] (Louisville, John P. Morton and Company, 1910, pp. xiii, 343.) This royal quarto volume deals chiefly with the implements, ornaments, weapons, and utensils used by prehistoric men in the state of Kentucky. Colonel Young has been an indefatigable collector of various artifacts left by the primitive peoples of the Middle South. A perusal of his book indicates that he has concentrated his studies on the implements, objects of utility, and problematic forms, rather than upon the earthworks or monuments. His descriptions of art

in stone, shell, clay, and textiles, are quite satisfactory. He does not especially concern himself with a study of primitive cultures found in Kentucky.

On page 294 begins his narrative of discoveries in Kentucky caverns. I am sure archaeologists would have been grateful had Colonel Young devoted more space to a detailed study of man's handiwork as found in these caverns. Aside from what little Professor Putnam has published regarding the caves of Kentucky and Tennessee, we have a dearth of knowledge concerning this interesting phase of prehistoric life. There are many objects in Colonel Young's collection taken from caverns, but apparently numbers of these were removed by ignorant persons who were not competent to make observations. In other words, we have a great deal of material, especially in textile and wooden objects, but very little detailed description of conditions under which they were found. Colonel Young devotes thirty-five pages to a description of the caverns, and he might with profit have added a hundred.

It would seem that the Indians resorted in numbers, not only to Mammoth Cave but to both Salt Cave and Colossal Cavern, as well as to other places, all within ten miles of Mammoth Cave. Darkness did not deter them from leaving abundant traces of their occupation. The great quantity of cane and pine torches would indicate that they came to the caverns prepared to stay for some time. Hundreds of fragments of gourds, great quantities of sandals and moccasins, pieces of cloth, mats, leggins, ropes, cords, and garments, made of wild hemp, coarse cloth—all of these indicate that the aborigines did not visit the cavern out of mere idle curiosity but for some special purpose. Beyond question, there should be a complete exploration of these caves by competent scientists before all the material is removed.

We must express our gratitude to Colonel Young for presenting so interesting and instructive a study. These volumes cover much new ground, and Colonel Young's publication should form the basis for a thorough and systematic study of the cave occupation of Kentucky in prehistoric times. His large exhibit should be preserved in some fire-proof museum.

Providence in Colonial Times. By Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, with an introduction by J. Franklin Jameson, LL.D. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912, pp. xxi, 392.) Miss Kimball's *Providence in Colonial Times* is a book which will appeal primarily and especially to the people of Providence itself, but which can hardly fail to be of interest to Rhode Islanders generally and to students of New England life.

Roger Williams—literally the first citizen of Providence, and the subject of varied literary portrayal—receives at Miss Kimball's hands treatment both discriminating and sympathetic; and the same may be said of his successors, the merchants, the Crawfords and Browns, the clergy-

men, Checkley and Cotton, and the statesmen, Jenckes and Hopkins. What pre-eminently distinguishes Miss Kimball's book is its intimacy of touch. In the better sense, it is the "true" history of Providence. Through its pages we meet the seventeenth and eighteenth-century worthies of the town, self-revealed in personal and business correspondence and the inventories of estates. "My Dear Love", writes Roger Williams, despatching to his wife a discourse from England, "I now send thee that which I know will be sweeter to thee than the Honey and the Honey-combe. . . . I send thee (though in Winter) an handfull of flowers made up in a little Posey, for thy dear selfe and our dear children, to look and smell on, when I as the grasse of the field shall be gone, and withered." And it is John Brown, the future East India merchant and owner of the mansion on Power Street, who in 1749 adorns his "Cyphring Book" with the legend: "John Brown the Cleverest boy in Providence Town".

Indeed for the non-Rhode Islander the chapter The Shipping Trade is the most vital of the book; its paragraphs not only exhale rum and molasses, they introduce us to the slave-trade and to Spanish gold. "By all means", wrote James Brown (the father of John) to his brother Obadiah, in 1737, "make dispatch in your business if you Cannot Sell all your Slaves to your mind bring some home I believe they will Sell well, gett Molasses if you can, and if you Cannot come without it, leave no debts behind upon no Account, gett some Sugar and Cotton if you Can handily, but be Sure make dispatch for that is the life of trade."

In the chapter, Rhode Island College, Miss Kimball fails not to do justice to the early days of Brown University. "No student", she says, "could be out of his room after nine in the evening, nor was he then, nor at any other time, permitted to play 'at cards or any unlawful games, swear, lie, steal, or get drunk . . . or attend at places of idle and vain sports.' During the 'hours of study' (from nine to twelve, from two to sunset, and from seven to nine) no language save Latin might be spoken in the college edifice, or the college yard."

Miss Kimball did not live to finish the study of Providence which she had planned, but the present volume is complete for the colonial period. The introduction, from the pen of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, commemorates the author in words of rare appreciation and sympathy; the letter-press is admirable; the illustrations, of which there are about fifty, are suitably chosen and well executed; and there is an ample index. An inquiry suggests itself: May it be assumed that the portrait of "Governor William Coddington" is the portrait of William Coddington, sr. (governor, 1674-1676 and 1678), and not that of William Coddington, jr. (governor, 1683-1685)?

I. B. R.

Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707. Edited by Albert Cook Myers, with maps and a facsimile.

[Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912, pp. xiv, 476.) This volume of the series of *Original Narratives of Early American History* is one of the most interesting so far published. The three colonies here represented differed in many important respects from the others; Pennsylvania, in particular, has a unique history well worthy of careful study, which the present volume will greatly aid.

In works composed of selections there will always be a difference of opinion as to choice of material, but this volume leaves little to be desired. The most important narratives are included, and the introductions and notes, though brief, are scholarly and helpful, and appear to be unusually accurate.

There is much that will be new to the average student in the documents relating to the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and the editor deserves hearty thanks for furnishing so much material which, except to the very few, has been practically inaccessible on account of the rarity of the originals and their being in Swedish. Even those portions which may be in Professor Amandus Johnson's portly volumes would be out of the reach of many on account of the cost of that valuable work.

It is probably because Dankers and Sluyter's Journal is to be included in the series that no extracts are included from that graphic and rather caustic record; but at the same time a few pages would have been a valuable addition, for they give a view of the country and people not to be obtained elsewhere, and the absence is a distinct loss to those who might not feel able to purchase both volumes.

Little notice is taken of the Welsh settlers. Indeed, except in the introduction and notes to the "Letter of John Jones", this important element of the Pennsylvania colony is practically untouched. It is true that material is scarce, but the letter of Rowland Ellis, 1698 (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, etc., XVIII. 245), would have given some information of interest, and the "Memorial of Inhabitants of the Welch Tract, 1690" (*Pennsylvania Archives*, first series, I. 108), though not exactly a "narrative" would have thrown considerable light on the condition of affairs in 1690.

One of the most interesting narratives included is Pastorius's *Pennsylvania*, a tract now for the first time available in a complete English translation. The general editor is to be congratulated on his version, in the metre of the original, of Pastorius's "Letter to Tobias Schumberg" (p. 422). He has caught the spirit of the original with fidelity, and the rhyming is skilfully handled. The note relative to Philip Ford (p. 404) might have been profitably extended so as to give some account of Penn's injuries at the hands of Ford. The volume is a welcome addition to the series.

ALLEN C. THOMAS.

New Jersey as a Royal Province, from 1738 to 1776. By Edgar Jacob Fisher, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics,

and Public Law, vol. XLI.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1911, pp. 504.) This volume treats of the experience of New Jersey as a royal province, separate from New York. The writer describes in much detail the component parts of the government—governor, council, and assembly, with hastily-sketched estimates of some of the more prominent figures. A review follows of The Proprietary System and the Land Troubles, which were largely due to the prevalent spirit of unrest among the people, and their aspirations for freedom, coupled with exasperating questions of title to great tracts of land in several sections of the province. The Elizabethtown Purchase of December 1, 1664, did *not* embrace Newark and Bergen, as stated on page 176. The boundary dispute with New York, relative to the northern boundary of New Jersey, is detailed at much length, although the subject has been exhaustively presented in the volume of documents relating thereto, published by New York in 1884, and in the report thereon, issued by that state in the same year. In the chapter on The Judicial System, not enough prominence is given to the change in the term of judges from *quamdiu se bene gesserint* to *durante bene placito*, which ultimately was set forth by the United Colonies as one of the grievances which moved them to their Declaration of Independence. The Financial System is well explained, and the activities of New Jersey in the colonial wars are duly set forth. The chapter on Religious and Social Conditions omits, curiously enough, any mention of the German Lutherans, who had numerous churches in Bergen, Hunterdon, Somerset, and Morris counties especially. It is remarked, moreover, that "Religious toleration was the natural result of the heterogeneous population of New Jersey" (p. 361), whereas, it was expressly provided for in the "Concessions and Agreements" of the Lords Proprietors of New Jersey, of February 10, 1664/5 (*N. J. Arch.*, first series, I. 30). New Jersey and Parliamentary Taxation is next discussed. The Overthrow of Royal Government is narrated in a chapter of remarkable power, lucid in style and stirring in diction, in which an excellent view is given of the character and conduct of William Franklin, the last of the royal governors, under most trying circumstances. The people of Cumberland County will consider unpardonable the failure to mention the burning of a cargo of imported tea at Greenwich on the night of December 22, 1774 (Elmer, *Hist. of Cumberland County*, p. 15, gives the date wrongly as November 22). By an unfortunate oversight (p. 371) it is stated that Parson James Caldwell was "murdered by the British at Connecticut Farms", whereas it was his wife who was the victim of that shocking affair (June 8, 1780), the parson himself being shot a year and a half later (November 24, 1781), by an American soldier, who was promptly convicted of murder, and hanged January 29, 1782.

WILLIAM NELSON.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1712-1714, 1715, 1718, 1720-1722, 1723-1726. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. (Richmond,

1912, pp. lii, 441.) The sumptuous style of this publication has been spoken of in reviews of previous volumes. Now that Mr. McIlwaine has worked his way back into the period when the journals exist only in manuscript (in the British Public Record Office) he feels it necessary, in the effort to reproduce the manuscripts as exactly as possible, to make use of a number of special characters cast for the purpose, such as one representing the manuscript's symbol for the *-lemen* of *gentlemen*. Such Chinese fidelity the reviewer cannot approve. It is "a passed mode". If the manuscript had been put into type in 1712, the word *gentlemen* and the others would have been printed in a full and easily intelligible form. What is gained by not doing this now?

The volume covers ten sessions of five assemblies. To go back to the beginning of the separate existence of the House of Burgesses in 1680, some thirty sessions, will take three or four more volumes. Already we have got back to days when the house was a small body—only 51 members in 1712, two for each of 25 counties, and one for the "rotten borough" of Jamestown. In this small body there was a certain amount of small politics, a certain amount of manoeuvring against the governor, and in 1718 the burgesses began appointing a separate agent. But on the whole Spotswood, lieutenant-governor in the time of all these assemblies but the last, gave satisfaction, secured harmony, and gave the colony a Walpolian era of quiet and of economic development. Mr. McIlwaine suspects that his sudden recall in 1722 was due to the displeasure of the Lords Justices and the Board of Trade at the way in which he had allowed lands in the new county of Spotsylvania to be entered for patent.

Spotswood's letters, already published, cast much light on the history of the legislation of these sessions. It is a tribute to his skill in keeping good relations with the representatives of the colony that so much of that legislation was framed on his initiative. The most important acts were the tobacco act of 1713, which not only instituted an adequate inspection but operated to give permanent form to Virginia's currency and in general to determine the future of salaried officers and clergymen; and the act of 1723 which formed the basis of all future enactments on the trial of slaves.

Mr. McIlwaine's introductions, tables of members, and indexes continue to be excellent.

Studies of the Niagara Frontier. By Frank H. Severance. [Buffalo Historical Society Publications, vol. XV.] (Buffalo, Buffalo Historical Society, 1911, pp. 437.) This volume contains fourteen papers or essays "destined primarily for members of the Buffalo Historical Society" of which the author has been the efficient secretary and editor of publications for the past ten years. The character of most of these may be sufficiently indicated by their titles: Early Literature of the Niagara Region; Nineteenth Century Visitors who wrote Books; The Niagara

Region in Fiction; a Dreamer at Niagara: Chateaubriand in America; The Niagara in Art; John Vanderlyn's Visit to Niagara in 1802; The Niagara in Science; Historical Associations of Buffalo; On the Niagara Frontier with Harriet Martineau; Narratives of Eighteenth Century Visitors to Niagara. Although the Niagara Region is particularly defined "as the whole mid-lake region through which the Niagara runs", in early days the objective of the traveller was invariably Niagara Falls and in reading these papers it will be found that Niagara is generally used to designate the cataract and little more. As a matter of fact for about thirty years (1782-1812), the scanty settlements in the neighborhood were mainly confined to the Canadian side of the river and in these Mr. Severance takes little interest. No printed source of any importance has escaped his attention and his numerous extracts have been made with commendable accuracy and good taste. But as these articles were in the first instance designed rather to be heard than read, the author has adopted "a certain familiarity of discourse which it is hoped will not lessen the value of what is offered". Much of the comment or connecting narrative is accordingly written in a mildly humorous tone well calculated to amuse a casual audience.

In the concluding paper the accounts of their visits to Niagara Falls by seventeen travellers during the eighteenth century, beginning with Hennepin and ending with Charles Williamson, have been reprinted, in several instances from rather rare volumes.

The book is well printed, well bound, and provided with a satisfactory index. The proof-reading has been well done and but one misprint of consequence has been noted. Dallon (pp. 10 and 429) should be Daillon.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK.

The Abolition Crusade and its Consequences: Four Periods of American History. By Hilary A. Herbert, LL.D., with a prefatory note by James Ford Rhodes. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912, pp. xiv, 249.) The author writes from a Southern view-point, but seeks nevertheless to present the facts fairly and to distribute praise and blame to either side in the controversy as seems meet. The four periods to which the title makes reference are: the anti-slavery crusade, 1831 to 1860; secession and war, 1861 to 1865; reconstruction, 1865 to 1876; and the restoration of self-government in the South. It is the first of these periods with which the author principally concerns himself, devoting three-fourths of the book to its consideration. In the opening chapter he discusses the doctrine of secession and the principal instances of disunion sentiment prior to the Civil War period, emphasizing the conclusion that the spirit of nationality was a growth, although a rapid growth after it had fairly begun. The greatest contributing cause of this growth, he believes, was Webster's speech in the Senate in reply to Hayne, January 26, 1830. In tracing the history of emancipation sentiment the author points out that sentiment and activity in favor of

emancipation prevailed widely in the South until the radical teachings of the Abolitionists caused a reactionary movement in defense of slavery. From the rise of the Abolitionist propaganda the struggle of opposing ideas is forcefully though compactly presented. The book is designed especially for the general reader and as a candid presentation of the most important facts as the author sees them should prove helpful toward an understanding of the anti-slavery movement.

Statesmen of the Old South or From Radicalism to Conservative Revolt. By William E. Dodd, Ph.D., Professor of American History, University of Chicago. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911, pp. ix, 242.) This volume contains sketches of Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis, the successive expounders of the doctrine of state sovereignty. Of this phase of Jeffersonian democracy the book is designed, as its subtitle indicates, to give a continuous history. While Calhoun and Davis both considered themselves as followers of Jefferson and expounders of his teachings, Professor Dodd does not believe that Jefferson, with his insistence on human as against property rights, would ever have acknowledged as his political offspring men who employed his particularist doctrines in defense of slavery and protected interests. For he holds that Jefferson's party, like most parties which remain long in power, was gradually transformed from a body of militant reformers into a party of conservatives or "stand-patters", from "an organization of small farmers and backwoods men, idealists in governmental theory", into an organization which was dominated by cotton and slavery, the protected interests of that day.

With the author's economic interpretation of history we are in general accord. We believe that sectionalism was based on fundamental economic differences rather than on political theories or moral issues. When the South was divorced from political alliance with the West and found itself in the minority on questions which were deemed vital to its welfare, it did what every other section which has been compelled to act on the defensive has done: it intrenched itself behind the doctrine of states' rights. As Professor Dodd shows, Calhoun and Davis were both nationalists as long as the interests of their section permitted it, but they were nationalists, "who, like most, if not all, other leaders in American public life, demanded first protection to [their] constituents". As Calhoun forced the Union to terms in 1833, so Davis, who was opposed to secession in 1860, hoped to the last to effect a compromise that would be permanent and satisfactory to the South.

Professor Dodd likes to interpret the past in terms of present-day conditions, and he has a tendency to apply to men and measures the tests of his own radical democracy. Some of his generalizations in this connection are rather sweeping, not to say startling. For instance: "The only essential difference", he says, "between the magnates who exploit

the resources of the country and rule the Senate in 1911 and their predecessors of 1861 is the lack of a general belief in a doctrine of states rights which would justify secession". Again, he is taking great liberty with Thomas Jefferson to assert that, were he still with us, he would uphold "the democracy of Lincoln as against slavery, of Bryan as against Wall street, of the West as against the East. Jefferson would have been a populist in 1892 or an insurgent in 1910"!

While this book appears to be a by-product of the author's well-known life of Jefferson Davis, it gives more complete expression to some of the views advanced in that volume and strengthens many of the conclusions there stated. The style is clear, forceful, and interesting. There is not a dull paragraph in the entire volume. We hope that Professor Dodd will continue his work in a field which gives scope for his talents and promises such rich results.

Jefferson's income from his law practice should be \$3,000 and not £3,000 as stated (p. 10), and the references to the Panama Canal project (p. 205 and elsewhere) should be to the Central American Canal.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ.

The Civil War Literature of Ohio: a Bibliography, with Explanatory and Historical Notes. By Daniel J. Ryan. (Cleveland, Ohio, The Burrows Brothers Company, 1911, pp. ix, 518.) As the author indicates, this is vastly more than a bibliography. It is, in part, a list of references to books and pamphlets by Ohio writers or by others writing in relation to Ohio; in part, a biography of these writers; in part, a history of the war. The eight hundred and ninety-nine references, on four hundred and sixty-nine pages, do not attempt to exhaust the subject. Most of the pieces referred to (620), are in the author's library. In the preface the author classifies the books and pamphlets as Official Documents; Army Organizations; Speeches, Addresses, and Sermons; Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic; Military History; Miscellaneous. The references, however, are not given under these classifications, but in alphabetical order. The arrangement is not always good. The "Fighting McCooks" is found under "Brief". Each reference has been carefully examined and usually has an analysis and the author's comments. In some cases, long quotations follow. On pages 437-438, a five-stanza poem is quoted. The real service rendered is the reference to the pamphlet literature. The speeches of various members of Congress from Ohio are limited to those which exist in pamphlet form. The *Congressional Globe* might have furnished more material. No mention is made of the writings of James Ford Rhodes, an Ohio man. On page 375, commenting on J. W. Schuckers's *Life of Salmon P. Chase*, the author says, "Of the several lives of Salmon P. Chase, this is the best." He makes no reference to the *Life of Chase* by Albert Bushnell Hart, who was for years a citizen of Ohio. The comments are sometimes rather broad. There are frequent uses of the

superlative. In controversies the author is biased. Page 461, Worthington's book, opposing Grant and Sherman, "is of no value from a historical standpoint". Page 74, he omits Illinois in naming the states that by convention ratified the Corwin Amendment. Page 15, Lincoln signed the act referred to on April 16. An index of 47 pages, makes a serviceable volume of one that would otherwise be difficult to use.

THOMAS N. HOOVER.

The Kentucky Mountains: Transportation and Commerce, 1750 to 1911: a Study in the Economic History of a Coal Field. By Mary Verhoeff. Volume I. [Filson Club Publications, no. 26.] (Louisville, John P. Morton and Company, 1911, pp. xiii, 208.) Miss Verhoeff's work would in any event be a welcome addition to our knowledge of an interesting region, but it has an especial value at this time when the Kentucky mountains are attracting attention because of their importance as a great coal field. The geographic factor is always of importance in determining the lines of commerce, and in eastern Kentucky the mountains have constituted an unusually severe limitation upon transportation and the development of commerce. The author therefore begins this study with an examination of the physiographic, topographic, and geologic conditions which are of fundamental importance, including a brief investigation into the demotic composition of the inhabitants of the region and a presentation of the economic problems which have confronted them. A chapter (some twenty pages) is devoted to an account of the trails made by the early hunters and explorers, 1750-1775, or by the buffaloes and Indians before them, and followed by the pioneers. The first step toward the improvement of the roads, or rather the conversion of the trails into wagon roads, was made by the Transylvania Company in 1775, and after that by the state of Virginia until the separation of Kentucky in 1792. The lack of good connecting roads was indeed a determining factor in that separation. Road development was thereafter desultory until 1834, when under the influence of the wave of internal improvements the state of Kentucky undertook large projects in road-building, which, however, fell to the ground when the panic of 1837 came on. By 1850 practically the entire business of road-building had been turned over to the several counties, but the heavy cost of construction, practically prohibitive for communities with small resources, was a bar to any substantial advance. The history of road-building has been traced by the author largely through legislative enactments, but materials from a great variety of other sources have been added, largely in foot-notes, which all but equal the text proper in quantity. What was actually done toward carrying out the provisions of the laws is not always so clearly set forth. What the author may purpose to include in a second volume, which seems to be promised, we are not told; but a real desideratum is a larger investigation into the actual life and conduct of commerce. This phase of the subject is not alto-

gether neglected but is treated in a manner rather incidental to the study of the construction of lines of travel and transportation. One interesting phase of water transportation in particular, the floating of logs loose or in rafts out of the remote mountains, ought, because of its importance in the lumber business of Kentucky, not to speak of the picturesqueness of its methods, to receive in a history of transportation in the Kentucky mountains more than a passing notice. The volume contains several useful maps such as a section of the Pownal-Evans map showing the "Warrior's Path", 1755-1775, and Imlay's map of Kentucky, 1793, but a real defect of the volume is the lack of one or more good modern maps, particularly one which would show clearly and accurately the mountain, river, and valley systems. There are also several excellent illustrations of characteristic mountain scenes. In typography and form the volume possesses the usual attractiveness of the Filson Club publications.

The Pathbreakers from River to Ocean: the Story of the Great West from the Time of Coronado to the Present. By Grace Raymond Hebard, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy, State University of Wyoming. (Chicago, The Lakeside Press, 1911, pp. x, 263.) While many books have been written about the explorers of the East, "the West, or that land situated between the Mississippi and the western coast, has not received its due attention in school book form". This is the author's justification for this book, and a partial explanation of its title. In further explanation, it should be said that under "pathbreakers" are included not merely the first explorers and fur-traders but missionaries, miners, soldiers, "cows and cowboys", and even railroads.

Miss Hebard realizes that "the wonderful story is too long to appear between the covers of any one book", but she has persisted in the hope that new interest in the subject may be awakened. The result is a somewhat miscellaneous collection of short descriptive articles on the subjects indicated, with many good illustrations and a few confusing maps. Single facts are accurately stated, but some of the accounts are so condensed as to be almost misleading. The presentation is irregular, and sometimes it is far from clear. Consequently the impressions left from reading the book as a whole are apt to be confused. The style is not easy, and occasionally lapses into unfortunate expressions, as where the Astor land party in 1811 "found Daniel Boone, still squatting on the farthest frontier" (p. 52).

These things, in the opinion of the reviewer, will interfere with the success of the author's praiseworthy attempt. They may be offset by the convenience of having so much information in so small a compass, and by the good illustrations. A few references at the end of each chapter, and a brief index at the end of the volume, are useful.

MAX FARRAND.

The American Year Book: a Record of Events and Progress, 1911. Edited by Francis G. Wickware, B.A., B.Sc. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1912, pp. xx, 863.) Several changes in the interest of simplicity are noted in the present *Year Book* when compared with the initial volume of 1910. Analysis of topics has been worked over, some new subjects have been introduced, a few dropped out, and others combined in a new arrangement. The scope of the work remains as originally planned. Mr. S. N. D. North, who edited the first volume, has been succeeded by Mr. Francis G. Wickware. The department of Comparative Statistics now has an added section on Problems of Population; Functions of Government and Government and Administration have been merged under the single head of Government; History is now treated under two heads, American and Foreign; Public Works and National Defense is a new department formerly included under Functions of Government. There is also a new section with the title Public Service. It is written by Richard Compton Harrison, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission of the First District of New York, save only the pages on State Taxation of Corporations, which Professor Seligman has contributed. Here is summarized the progress of municipal ownership, the experience of various city commissions, and the public service laws of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Washington, Ohio, and Kansas. Professor W. F. Willcox of Cornell presents under the head of Problems of Population analyses of the recent census, showing the increased density, geographical and racial distribution of the population, and a statement of conditions of immigration and naturalization. More than forty pages of this year's book is given over to such municipal problems as the framing of new city charters, previous investigations, the work of municipal research bureaus, the city plan of housing, fire prevention, smoke and bill-board nuisances, and municipal accounting. This is all under the one section devoted to Municipal Government.

The usefulness of the present volume in its present form will be quickly apparent to any one seeking condensed information of the latest developments in the larger fields of human endeavor. In a prefatory note the editors say that the association of learned societies which is behind the *Year Book* expects to improve it from year to year, and therefore welcomes criticism from any source either upon the selection of material or the method of treatment, or on the formal side of the typographical make-up and provisions for users. The object in view being simply that the great fields of learning shall be adequately represented by persons who are known by the national societies to be interested in and competent to have a share in such a work, it is explicitly asserted that these societies as such have no official part and take no official responsibility.